

FRANKFORT:

TUESDAY : : : : : JANUARY 2

State Democratic Convention.

We are authorized to state that the Democratic Central Committee, who have been requested to name the time and place for holding a Convention of the Democratic party of Kentucky, for the nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and the transaction of other matters pertaining to politics, recommend to the party that they meet in State Convention at Frankfort, on the 15th day of March, 1855.

The Present Congress.

Since the assembling of the present Congress, public expectation has been on tippy-toe in anxiety for what they would do. A majority of opposition to the administration were elected, and although they were a heterogeneous mass of issues, elect'd upon many different questions, it was generally believed that among them all there would be some point upon which they could rally their united forces for a demonstration against the President and his cabinet. Yet, a third of the session has passed without doing anything except to make all sorts of speeches upon all sorts of subjects, and in half of which the administration has received a large share of abuse. It is strange that all these knights of the stamp who took their seats in Congress with the expectation that one of their speeches delivered upon its floor would utterly and forever demolish the last hope of democracy, have "spotted" until they were hauled, and then still its greater pretensions as firm as they were in the days of Jefferson and Jackson.

Like him of old, who

"With ten thousand men

Marched on the land, and then marched back again."

these political warriors, with breathings of thunders and laughter, marched up to the scene of carnage, and after firing a few black cartridges, so as to have "removed the ranch" and left the enemy in clear possession of the field. I ask that *Buonaparte* at home won't do far principle abroad—that they express an opinion of one issue in a congressional district, in our particular state, won't do to govern the varied interests of our wide spread country—but a know-nothing from the South can't agree in sentiment with a know-nothing from the South, and that the whole opposition to the administration is in a state of "confusion worse confounded" and can do nothing effective.

This is as we expected, and have predicted.—We have known all along that the principles of the democratic party as enforced by FRANKLIN Place are the ones which must be in the ascendancy, and that time would vindicate them, and the American people uphold them. Our prediction have been true, and we can sit now in our sanctum in our arm-chair, and laugh at the futile efforts of those proclamations, whose bold mouthings at home proclamed our downfall.

We do not defend the present administration because as the editor of a democratic newspaper we are expected of our party to do. We profess to have noble aims than to be the tool of a party in or out of power. We are free to think, act and write for ourselves; and we have given our support to the present administration because we think it has realized our notions of the manner in which a democratic government should be conducted. There is not one act of President Pierce's that we would have abominated, from the removal of Brownson to the bombardment of Greystown—from the time he took his seat as supreme ruler of these United States, flushed with honor and power, until the present day, when his enemies in Congress are in the ascendent and are powerless to dought against him. Yet we do not feel like exulting over their weakness. We have rather a feeling of pity for their abortive attempts at stabbing in the dark, and believe that they have been misled, and in the process of time will come back to the fold from whence they have strayed, and be among the ablest to defend the moral principles upon which a genuine republican government is founded.

Death of Ex-Gov. Morrison.—It is with regret that we chronicle the demise of this one of Kentucky's brightest ornaments. Although opposed to us in politics we have always admired and respected him. We believe him to be sincere as a politician, and knew him truly as a friend. We would write an eulogium upon his character but our neighbor of the Commonwealth has anticipated us and aid of him what we would have said. We therefore give his article entire.

Hon. James T. Morrison expired at his residence in Covington, on Friday morning, December 29, 1854, in the 37th year of his age. By his death Kentucky loses one of her ablest and noblest men. No purer patriot ever served his country; no kinder, nobler heart ever beat in human bosom. He was a man of genius, of industry, and of knowledge; an eloquent orator, a profound lawyer, a wise and statesmanlike man; a man kind and generous, almost to excess; an amiable, upright, polished gentleman whose bland and cordial manners were an exponent of honest, constantly overflowing with the best of feelings of our common nature.

A rapid sketch of the chief points in his career—all we can give today, but long bereft of him, we have materials which will enable us to prepare a worthy tribute to his memory.

Mr. Morrison was born in Bell's Ferry, Kentucky, near Shepherdsville, May 24th, 1787. His birthplace was closely spelt at Russellville, while his father removed when he was four years old. He was educated at Transylvania University, studied law first with Judge Braden, then with Ex-Governor Crittenden, commenced the practice of his profession at Bowling Green in 1818; represented Warren county in the Legislature from 1828 to 1831; was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1832, when the candidate on the same ticket for the first office was defeated upon the death of Gov. Breckinridge, in February, 1834, he succeeded to the Executive office, and administered the Government with eminent success for the remainder of the term; was elected to the Legislature from Franklin in 1837; appointed President of the Board of Internal Improvement in 1838; the next year appointed by the Legislature, with the late Col. J. Speed Smith, Commissioner to Ohio, in 1841, elected to the United States Senate for six years, and at the close of his term resumed the practice of the law in Covington, in which he continued laboriously and successfully engaged until his death.

In the South Carolina Legislature the bill providing for a modification of the laws in relation to the introduction of free negroes into the State, after passing three readings in the Senate and two in the House, was laid on the table.

ADVANTAGES OF THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY SYSTEM.—Accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the finances is a report by Mr. Gouge, who was directed to investigate and make report of various points connected with the safe-keeping and disbursement of the public money. Mr. Gouge's report is one of the most interesting and valuable documents transmitted to Congress. His remarks upon the operations and advantages of the independent treasury law are particularly interesting at the present time, when facts are being developed which show the wisdom of the treasury policy adopted by the present administration.

After making some suggestion as to the best means of facilitating the transfer of the public funds, and the lessening the expenses of safe-keeping and removing the same, Mr. Gouge concludes his report with the following summing up of the effects of the constitutional treasury system if faithfully carried out, viz:

1. It will increase the amount of gold and silver in the vaults of the banks and the pockets of the people.

2. Though it cannot control the banks, it will, to a certain extent, check them in their expenses and thus weaken the force of their subsequent evasions.

3. It will prevent those losses which were so frequent in former years, and which are the necessary consequences of suffering public offices in case of fire, or in the public funds to apply them to other private uses.

4. It will increase the government, at all times, the control of its own funds, so that it can apply them to the public service just when and where it chooses—cannot it, it would not have if it could deposit the public money in the banks, and the banks could lend it to their customers.

5. It will prevent these degradations which are now incurred by governments, collecting large sums in bank deposits, and by paying out the public debt through the hands of a bank.

6. Though it cannot prevent the frequent explosion of banks resting on insufficient capital and conducted on wrong principles, it will, it is believed, unless under very extraordinary circumstances, prevent a general suspension of specie payments.

7. It will prevent those disastrous effects which the popular basis of the treasury can be exactly ascertained, as a great fact, as a reason to a better state of things.

The less government has to do with banks, and the less banks have to do with government, the better it will be, if it be an advantage, and to be one. Every injury I have done," said Mr. William Jones, the Vice-President of the U. S. Bank, "has been inflicted by the slave trade was to be recovered by the master, with hardly a word said, but of course, and lawness of spirit, he was for a long time a potentate of slavery, but, does, and might whatever; the master, at least, stated that he was in a dead sleep, and that master was of no further use to him. At this time he was recommended to try holloway's Pill, and this invaluable medicine speedily effected a perfect cure, and he has ever since enjoyed the best of health.

As in Philip said: "The 4th of July we a

bout of national independence, and it was for a time a glorious day. Then as Garrison's "Cathedral" was worth more, died more, because it was well, so was wider, and lasts longer. The pride of the best Garrison's labor must be narrow, yet it is a tendency to all—no, he had by every body, and is with every body."

Hannibal's Piss.—*A Remedy for Debts, &c.*—Mr. Richard Willis, of No. 8, Union Square, Manhattan, New York, has invented a new and original remedy for debts, &c., consisting of about 700 acres of LAND, situated near the city of Frankfort, on the roads leading to Overtown, Black's Mill, comprising six or seven improvements, which are to be sold in lots, and will be suitable for actors, a map of which will be prepared for inspection before the day of sale. Some of the land is improved, and other portions heavily timbered, and the timber may be cut down and removed with the greatest facility.

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The Cri-Weekly Yeoman.

TUESDAY : : : : : JANUARY 2.

Mr. S. H. PARVIN. No. 68 Fourth street, between Walnut and Vine, Cincinnati, is our authorized Agent to receive and receipt for advertising and subscription to the Kentucky Yeoman.

REMOVAL.

The office of the "KENTUCKY YEOMAN" has been removed to the new three-story building on Main street, near the corner of St. Clair.

The remains of Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD arrived here on the cars yesterday morning, accompanied by the committee appointed to bring them here. Quite a large crowd was assembled at the depot to do honor to the distinguished dead. His body was deposited in a public vault, where it will remain until some public demonstration shall be had, of which we will inform our readers.

For NEW ORLEANS.—The magnificent steamer Eclipse, in charge of Capt. Sturgeon, will leave Louisville for New Orleans on Saturday next, the 6th. Her accommodations are unsurpassed, and those who travel with Capt. Sturgeon will be sure to have a "nice time of it."

We have heretofore neglected to call attention to the card of the Megaw House, Lexington. Those who have stopped at this house speak in high terms of the accommodations it affords. With everything good on the table, the best of liquors in the bar, and a fine stable for horses, and with a clever and agreeable landlady, travelers cannot fail being well taken care of at the Megaw House. Try it.

Thirty-six women of Ocego, Allegan county, Michigan, last week formed themselves into a party, armed themselves with ketchets and pick axes, and marched in a body to the hotel of the place and the places where liquors were sold, and made a complete wreck of the decanters and demijohns, and other liquor utensils. In one or two instances they rolled barrels containing liquor into the streets and there broke them open and let the liquor flow loose.

Upon the monument erected to the memory of CHARLES G. ATHERTON late Senator from New Hampshire, are these words—"I expected this, but not soon." How expressive of the prevailing weakness of humanity. Thus do we all deserve ourselves. We all expect to die, but "not so soon!"

Died.—THOMAS W. DORR, who figured so prominently in the Rhode Island Revolution, died in New York on the 27th, after a long illness.

ANOTHER LICK BACK.—The Supreme Court of Rhode Island has decided the clause in the liquor law of that State which authorizes the seizure and destruction of liquor to be unconstitutional.

GOOD PAY FOR HARD TIMES.—The Diplomatic Bill now before Congress provides the following sums for foreign ministers: Great Britain, \$17,500; France and China, each \$15,000; Spain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, each \$12,000; Brazil and Mex. co., each \$10,000; Turkey, Peru, and Chile, each \$9,000; Swi. zland, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, the Argentine Republic, New Grenada, Bolivar, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, \$7,500.

COSTLY ACCUSATION.—Rev. FRANKLIN A. SPENCER, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, in Hampton, N. Y., has been compelled to pay \$2,500 in a suit brought against him by his young widow whom he had accused of unchaste conduct.

Generous.—HENRY AXTER, of Drake county, Ohio, who lost two children and all his household effects, by the burning of his house, in October, has had a new house built for him by his neighbors, besides other contributions. Such neighbors are worth having.

AT CINCINNATI on the 29th ult., Reeves, charged with the murder of Hatchett, was examined, and acquitted on the ground of justifiable homicide. The sister of Reeves was insulted by Hatchett, who after wards attacked the brother and was killed.

SIXTY YEARS AGO.—The Boston (Mass.) Traveler says, on Christmas day, 1794, ship Betsy, 190 tons, was launched in Salem, Mass., thermometer 89 degrees at noon. The grease ran down on the ways, and men and boys indulged in swimming, as in summer.

The Baptist denomination appear to be progressing rapidly throughout the country. In Virginia they have a membership of 100,000, of whom 19,000 joined them last year.

Who is VICTORIA?—VICTORIA is the daughter of the Duke of Kent, who was the son of George the Third; who was grandson of George the Second; who was the son of Princess Sophia; who was the cousin of Anne; who was the sister of William and Mary; who was daughter and son-in-law of James the Second; who was the son of James the First; who was the son of Mary; who was the grand-daughter of Margaret; who was the daughter of Henry the Eighth; who was the son of Earl of Richmond; who was the son of Catherine, widow of Henry the Fifth; who was the son of Richard the Second; who was the son of Edward the Third; who was the son of Henry the Third; who was the son of John; who was the son of Matilda; who was the daughter of Henry the First; who was the brother of William Rufus; who was the son of William the Conqueror; who was the bastard son of the Duke of Normandy, by a tanner's daughter, of Falaise.

I cannot bear children, says Mrs. Prim disdainfully. Mrs. Partington looked over her spectacles miffily, before she replied—"Perhaps if you could you would like them better."

Meeting of the Citizens of Frankfort.

At a meeting of the citizens of Frankfort, at the Court House, on Saturday evening, December 30, to make arrangements for the reception of the remains of Hon. JAMES T. MOREHEAD, preparatory to their interment in the public cemetery,

On motion, P. SWIGERT, Esq., was appointed chairman, and L. HORN, Esq., Secretary.

On motion of W. L. CALLENDER, Esq., Messrs. O. G. COATES, Orlando BRUCE, and T. P. A. BIBB were elected a committee to propose the obsequies to be held for the occasion.

At the same time the committee reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the death of Mr. JAMES T. MOREHEAD is a loss to this community to persons in every walk of life; and that his remains be interred with the greatest respectability.

Resolved, That a sum of \$1,000 be voted to the Committee for the payment of expenses in New Jersey.

Resolved, That the Committee of the whole adjourn till Friday, and from then till Tuesday.

Mr. WRIGHT submitted a resolution relative to harbor improvements in New Jersey.

Mr. FISH moved that the Committee on Foreign Relations be directed to inquire whether any and what compensation should be paid to Commodore M. C. PERRY, for services in relation to the treaty of Japan.

The Senate, without transacting any further business, adjourned till Friday, when they will reconvene on Tuesday next.

House.—Mr. FISHER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back, with amendment, the Senate bill, authorizing the continuation of the submarine line of telegraph from the Mississippi to the Pacific coast.

Resolved, That the bill be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the army appropriation bill.

The tog. with the bill making appropriations for the General Post Office, was sub-

spectively reported to the House.

There was no debate on them.

Mr. McDougal wished to amend the army bill by appropriating \$2,100 for the purpose of de-

creasing imports of cotton, but the Speaker re-

jected the amendment to be out of order, on the

ground that the law does not authorize such ap-

propriations.

Mr. DONALDSON made an ineffectual effort to amend the bill diminishing post-office appropriations, so as to authorize the Postmaster-General to con-

tract for carrying the mails from Independence to San Francisco, coaches, and sledges, con-

tracting to open the roads, and charge a moderate toll for travelers. Both bills passed.

Mr. McDougal presented Col. FREIGHTON's re-

port of his last explorations, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. NOBLE introduced a bill, making appro-

priations for continuing the public works at

Montevideo, Mich., and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HAYEN thought that the House should in-

struct the committee to report a bill, to con-

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Mr. HAYEN repeated the desire to obtain the

desired views.

Mr. BAILEY expressed surprise at the views taken by Mr. HAYEN.

Messrs. WASHBURN and BAILEY continued the debate upon the point of the President being bound by the Constitution to give his reasons for the veto.

The floor was then obtained successively by

Messrs. HEWEN, LECLERC, and COLEWOOD, and

Mr. McDONALD, who all referred it to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill was introduced requesting the Presi-

dent to give information regarding the

constitutionality of the bill.

The floor was then obtained successively by

Mr. COOPER, Mr. BAILEY, and Mr. COLEWOOD,

whom were rising from the side of the red es-

tees, to the point of the bill, to ascertain whether it was proper to sustain it.

Mr. COOPER said that the bill was proper.

Mr. BAILEY said that the bill was proper.

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Mr. BAILE



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A new and singularly successful remedy for all Bilious diseases—Gout, Jaundice, Dropsey, Rheumatism, &c., &c. It cures all the diseases of the Liver, Gout, Jaundice, Pains in the Breast, Spleen, & Lungs, Female Complaints, &c., &c. There are very few diseases in which this medicine is not more or less responsible, and suffering from it is not less but effectual Catherism.

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Iron, Copper, Zinc, &c., &c.

C. A. Davis, M. D., an expert Physician, of the City of Lowell, Mass.

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